

## ITALY MAY HELP TRIPLE ENTENTE

Strong Sympathy of Country  
for Allies Shown by  
Premier's Speech.

## SERVIA'S FINISH IS IN SIGHT

Reports Say Mountain Nation Can Not  
Withstand Austria's Assaults  
Longer—Big Battle  
In Poland.

### (Summary of Events.)

Since the extraordinary meeting of the Italian parliament late last week, followed by a special conference of the ministry, in which Italy was shown to be overwhelmingly favorable to the Allies, it is announced that the Southern Europe kingdom may go to war within two weeks.

Italy's sympathies and her sense of obligation draw her to the side of the members of the Triple Entente," says a semi-official dispatch from Rome. "The nation has been unable to enter the war heretofore because of lack of military equipment and naval readiness. During the last four months these difficulties have been remedied, however, and the country will be well able to look after her best interests from this time forward."

In a notable speech to the Italian parliament Prime Minister Salandra declared there is no clause in the treaty with Germany and Austria which in any way binds Italy to aid those nations. "If these countries, which have failed in their coercive measures to draw Italy into the conflict, persist in accusing Italy of disloyalty," Salandra said, "Italy will publish the full text of this confidential treaty and show the world that her present position is well justified."

### Serbia's Finish Seen.

The end of Serbia is in sight. Reports from war headquarters in southeastern Europe indicate that the little mountain kingdom which started the present conflict is about to be wiped out. Serbia has fought Austria, her big northern neighbor for centuries, trying to preserve her racial and national independence—but the end is in sight.

Despatches from London, Petrograd and Vienna say that 100,000 of the Serbian army—one-third of her adult male population—have been killed or wounded since the war began. Because of the greater conflict elsewhere in Europe the campaign in the southeast has gone along with scant notice, but it has been a war of extermination. In the operations of Austria against the Serbs in the last three weeks, 20,000 Serbs have been taken prisoner.

### Austrians Take Belgrade.

Belgrade, capital of Serbia until the beginning of the war, the city where the first heavy fighting of the war occurred, has been occupied by the Austrians. The Serbs held out four months, then evacuated the place.

Belgrade was frequently under bombardment early in the war and but for the general European conflict which compelled Austria to send her troops against Russia must have fallen an easy prey to Serbia's big neighbor. Apparently Austria miscalculated the nature of the Serbian opposition and only after Bosnia was invaded did she send a sufficient force against the Serbians to drive them back.

Now they are being forced backward and are eagerly looking for the advance of the Russians into Hungary to afford them relief. Russia has been sending Cossack raiding parties through the Carpathians with the object of diverting Austrian attention, but the dual monarchy seemingly is determined to finish with Serbia first.

### Warsaw Safe Again.

Russian Poland is still the center of interest in the war situation so far as military operations are concerned. Reports from the rival headquarters indicate that any decisive result on either side is still in the balance, although on the face of the known facts the conviction is growing that the German general, Mackensen, has done at Lodz what Bazaine in the Franco-Prussian war failed to do at Metz, he has saved his army after it was encircled by the enemy.

### Germans Escape Trap.

A Berlin dispatch says that a great story of success for the German troops has come to light in the fighting near Lodz. The German forces were operating against the right flank and in the rear of the Russians when they, in their turn, were attacked by Russians who pressed them hard, coming from the east and south.

day fight and broke through the Russian ring.

### Russians Capture Passes.

The Russian troops after a fight lasting ten days, captured, November 28, the Austrian positions which protected the passes in the Carpathians, extending fifty versts (about thirty-three miles) from Koneczna, which is situated north of Bartfeld as far as Schuzko, situated south of Mezo-Laboroz. The Russians in this district captured cannons, machine guns and many prisoners.

### Germans Renew the Attack.

The German artillery is still hammering at the allied line between Ypres and Arras. Reports reaching Paris say reinforcements continued to come up for the Germans in this section and the full quota of 100,000 additional men is expected to be on the firing line within the next few days.

### More Activity in West.

While there is every indication that another big battle is imminent in the West, there is no evidence that it actually has begun. There has been fighting in Flanders, but this doubtless is the result of an attempt by the Allies to take some advanced positions. There also are reports that the Germans have evacuated several villages on the Yser canal and are concentrating on new positions.

### Germans Destroy Ypres.

The Germans have destroyed the old and magnificent city of Ypres in southwestern Belgium. Failing to capture the place and hold it as a strategic position against the Allies, the Kaiser's army drew up to the northward an armored train of heavy artillery and systematically battered the city to pieces in two days. This is the gist of a report given in the latest French official bulletin.

### Capital Back to Paris.

The French parliament has been called to meet in extraordinary session at Paris December 22. The members of the French cabinet are to leave Bordeaux next week for that city, where they will put themselves at the disposal of the finance committee of the chamber of deputies.

### Loss Feet From Cold.

Officers invalided from the Allied front say there are at present about 1,500 officers and men suffering from frozen feet in the base hospitals in and about Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. Fully 1,000 of that number must have one or both feet amputated, owing to the deducing of the nerves, which makes futile all attempts at treatment.

### DRIVER OSBORNE



Driver Osborne of L battery, Royal Horse artillery, is likely to receive the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery. The battery was surprised by the Germans, every officer and most of the men were killed or wounded, and all but one of the guns put out of action. Osborne and two others stuck by the remaining gun and silenced the German pieces one by one until finally the enemy retreated.

## KING FERDINAND JOINS THE WAR



## ROUMANIA JOINS WITH THE ALLIES

ENTIRE POPULATION OF SMALL  
BALKAN STATE FAVORS  
ENTERING CONFLICT.

## LODZ SURRENDERS TO GERMANS

Warsaw Is Next—Countless Thousands Slain in Battle For  
Second City of  
Poland.

Geneva.—The Journal de Geneve publishes dispatch from Bucharest saying Roumania has definitely decided to enter the war on the side of the allies. This decision, according to the dispatch, is in accordance with the wishes of the entire country, including King Ferdinand and all the Roumanian statesmen, except the minister of finance, M. Marghileanu. The question of when Roumania will make her entry into the conflict is still being discussed, however, one side desiring to avoid a winter campaign; but the military authorities express the fear that Serbia may be defeated before the spring.

### Germans Occupy Lodz.

London.—Lodz, the second city of Poland and lying seventy-five miles to the west southwest of Warsaw, has fallen to the German arms. Around this important town a desperate battle has raged for days. Here countless thousands have fallen in desperate hand-to-hand conflicts and from the shells of hundreds of guns.

It was evident from the occupation of Lodz by the Germans that the heaviest kind of fighting has been going on for late advices told of a vicious attack and bombardment of Lodz and fighting on the outskirts of the city, and previous to that, of operations twenty miles west of Piotrkow, which lies considerably south of Lodz, and along a line from Glogow, sixteen miles northwest of Lodz, to the Vistula river.

Lodz has long been an objective point of the German army. It has grown in recent years from an insignificant place to be one of the most populous cities in the Russian empire. In 1910 its population numbered 415,604 and with this important place as a base it is expected that the Germans will make a strong effort to reach the Polish capital of Warsaw.

### Russian Success Denied.

The capture of one of the advance positions at Przemyśl is regarded as conferring a valuable advantage to the Russians in their attack on the fortress. Leaving this city to the attentions of the besieging armies, the Russians are pushing in small bodies, steadily across the plains of Hungary, and fugitives are said to be pouring toward Budapest.

The Allies continue to push forward in Flanders and in northern France, but the Germans explain that they are giving ground for tactical and strategic reasons. The advance, as far as Flanders is concerned, seems to have been checked on the outskirts of Langemarck.

There has been a recrudescence of hard fighting in the Argonne district, where the French claim they are making progress. On the whole, however, in these siege operations, these successes and reverses only mean a gain or loss of a few hundred yards and a slight readjustment of positions.

## THE NEW LEGISLATURE

Probable Senate Members.	
Democrats	38
Republicans	5
Socialist	1
Probable House Members.	
Democrats	78
Republicans	16
Socialist	4

Foregoing shows the political division of the next legislature, according to an unofficial tabulation of reports from all counties in the state with the exception of Harper, which is still out.

The members of both branches, whose election is indicated on the face of returns, follow:

The Senate.	
District No. 1—W. J. Riney, Hooper, democrat.	
District No. 2—E. L. Mitchell, democrat, Cheyenne, and George E. Wilson, socialist, Custer.	
District No. 3—W. M. Bickel, Alva, democrat.	
District No. 4—E. L. Carpenter, democrat, of Mangum.	
District No. 5—Harry B. Cordell, democrat, of Manitou.	
District No. 6—James L. Austin, democrat, of New Cordell, and O. J. Logan, democrat, Hobart.	
District No. 7—A. C. Beeman, republican, Cherokee.	
District No. 8—Eugene Watrous, republican, of Enid.	
District No. 9—J. E. Curran, republican, of Blackwell, and William S. Cline, democrat, Newkirk.	
District No. 10—George A. Waters, democrat, of Pawnee.	
District No. 11—Clarence Davis, democrat, Sapulpa.	
District No. 12—John H. Burford, republican, of Guthrie.	
District No. 13—C. F. Barrett, democrat, of Shawnee, and C. L. Edmondson, democrat, Chanute.	
District No. 14—Ben E. Wilson, democrat, of Yukon, and Tom F. McMechan, democrat, Oklahoma City.	
District No. 15—John D. Pugh, democrat, of Okemah, and Thomas J. O'Neill, democrat, of Chickasha.	
District No. 16—S. W. Hogan, republican, Cashion.	
District No. 17—J. Elmer Thomas, democrat, of Lawton, and Frank Baumgardner, democrat, Muskogee.	
District No. 18—Fred E. Tucker, democrat, of Ardmore, and B. A. Keller, democrat, Marietta.	
District No. 19—Ben Franklin, democrat, of Durant, and John R. Hickam, democrat, Coalgate.	
District No. 20—M. M. Ryan, democrat, Poteau.	
District No. 21—C. W. Board, democrat, of Okemah.	
District No. 22—R. H. Chase, democrat, Wewoka.	
District No. 23—C. W. McAlester, democrat, of Hugo.	
District No. 24—V. V. Buckner, democrat, Muskogee.	
District No. 25—C. C. Shaw, democrat, of Moll Creek.	
District No. 26—Campbell Russell, democrat, of Warner, and T. H. Davidson, democrat, of Muskogee.	
District No. 27—M. S. Blasingame, democrat, of Sallisaw.	
District No. 28—O. W. Killam, democrat, Locust Grove.	
District No. 29—George W. Fields, Jr., democrat, of Grove.	
District No. 30—R. L. Davidson, democrat, Tulsa.	
District No. 31—James H. Sutherland, democrat, of Wagoner.	
District No. 32—W. A. Chase, democrat, Nowata.	

The House.	
Adair—Thomas J. Welch, Ballard, democrat.	
Alfalfa—J. C. Smith, Carmon, republican.	
Atoka—James A. Thurmond, Tushka, democrat.	
Beaver and Harper—Not reported.	
Beckham—Thomas H. McLemore, Elk City, socialist.	
Blaine—L. A. Everhart, Bickford, republican.	
Bryan—W. A. Durant, Durant, democrat; G. A. Ramsey, Colbert, democrat; Caddo—Joseph A. Baker, Gracemont; Frank Carpenter, Bridgeport, both democrats.	
Canadian—T. F. Hensley, El Reno, democrat.	
Carter—Kelly Brown, Ardmore, democrat.	
Cherokee—J. D. Cox, Tahlequah, democrat.	
Choctaw—T. W. Hunter, Hugo; W. L. Garner, Boswell, both democrats.	
Cimarron and Texas—Charles Williams, Hooker, democrat.	
Cleveland—H. O. Miller, Norman, democrat.	
Coal—Wilburn Cartwright, Clarita, democrat.	
Comanche and Cotton—William T. Poirrell, Temple; Lewis Hunter, Lawton, both democrats.	
Craig—Bryant Cash, Vinita, democrat.	
Creek—William J. Ladd, Bristow, republican.	
Custer—John A. Simpson, Weatherford, democrat.	
Delaware—Lee Howe, Grove, democrat.	
Delaware—D. C. Kirkpatrick, Selling, socialist.	
Ellis—C. H. Holmes, Gage, republican.	
Garfield—Marvin M. McCord, Enid, republican; C. C. Childers, Covington, democrat.	
Garvin—Cleora L. Murray, Pauls Valley, democrat.	

### CRUCE REFUSES CLEMENCY

Governor Not Favorably Impressed With Proposal of Frank Rice

Governor Lee Cruce has stated definitely that he would not extend clemency to any of the convicts in the state penitentiary who assisted penitentiary officers in the attempted outbreak last January, which resulted in the death of seven men, including three convicts. Frank Rice, who was parole officer at the penitentiary at the time, and other officials of the prison have been urging the governor either to pardon, parole, or reduce the sentences of the men, ten in number, as a form of public official recognition for the services rendered the penitentiary officials.

Governor Cruce stated that all of the men were trustees and were given special privileges by the penitentiary officers, which are not given other convicts. The special privileges given the men under the trust system, the governor thinks, is sufficient reward for the services they have rendered.

ley, democrat; L. D. Abney, Stratford, democrat.	
Grady—Hert Jackson, Ninnekah, democrat; L. N. Barbee, Rush Springs, democrat.	
Grant—J. E. Lemon, Nash, democrat.	
Greer—J. C. McCollister, Mangum, democrat.	
Harmon—H. Treadway, Hollis, democrat.	
Haskell—A. H. Huggins, Hoyt, democrat.	
Hughes—Ben F. Harrison, Calvin, democrat.	
Jackson—R. J. Morgan, Blair, democrat.	
Jefferson—A. McCrory, Cornish, democrat.	
Johnston—J. J. Clark, Milburn, democrat.	
Kay—C. L. Pinkham, Newkirk, democrat; Henry W. Headley, Ponca City, republican.	
Kingfisher—J. A. Marsh, Kingfisher, republican.	
Kiowa—R. F. Fitzgerald, Hobart, democrat.	
Latimer—Cliff V. Peery, Wilburton, democrat.	
LeFlore—T. G. McMahan, Milton, democrat; G. L. Council, Panama, democrat.	
Lincoln—Jake Zablondil, Prague, republican; Ed. G. Keegan, Chandler, republican.	
Love—Asa E. Walden, Thackerville, democrat.	
McClain—E. E. Glasco, Purcell, democrat.	
McCurtain—Tom G. Taylor, Idabel, democrat.	
McIntosh—W. M. Duffy, Checotah, democrat.	
Major—C. H. Ingham, Ringwood, socialist.	
Marshall—O. G. Rollins, Madill, democrat.	
Mayer—Johnson Crawford, Choteau, democrat.	
Murray—George W. Pullen, Davis, democrat.	
Muskogee—N. R. Maxey, R. L. Disney, Walter Eaton, all democrats, of Muskogee.	
Noble—Tom Testerman, Morrison, republican.	
Nowata—Eldon E. Sams, Delaware, republican.	
Okfuskee—W. N. Barry, Okemah, democrat.	
Oklahoma—R. L. Peeble, John H. Wright, James A. Young, democrats, of Oklahoma City, and J. T. Dickerson, Edmond, and Jesse B. Norton, republicans, of Oklahoma City.	
Okmulgee—S. L. Johnson, Okmulgee, democrat.	
Omaha—Loris E. Bryant, Bigheart, democrat.	
Ottawa—James K. Moore, Miami, democrat.	
Pawnee—G. W. Goodwin, Cleveland, democrat.	
Payne—J. L. McKeown, Stillwater, democrat.	
Pittsburg—Paul Nesbitt, McAlester; T. G. Wilkes, Alderson; Tom G. Hall, Kiowa, all democrats.	
Pontotoc—Sam H. Hargis, Ada, democrat.	
Pottawatomie—Tom C. Waldrep, Shawnee; R. R. Hendon, Earlsboro; W. K. Dunn, Shawnee, all democrats.	
Pushmataha—J. H. Reigner, Antlers, democrat.	
Roger Mills—S. W. Hill, Roll, socialist.	
Rogers—A. E. Ball, Claremore, democrat.	
Seminole—Luther Harrison, Wewoka, democrat.	
Seminole—J. N. Davis, Gans, democrat.	
Stephens—Henry W. Sutton, Duncan; J. P. Spear, Comanche, both democrats.	
Tillman—A. North, Davidson, democrat.	
Tulsa—James H. Sykes, Tulsa; Wash Hudson, Tulsa, both democrats.	
Wagoner—William E. Lend, Wagoner, democrat.	
Washington—M. W. Bovee, Bartlesville, democrat.	
Washita—C. C. Hill, Rocky, democrat.	
Woods—W. H. Oimstead, Alva, republican.	
Woodward—E. O. McCance, Mutual, democrat.	

### WASTE OF GAS IS DANGEROUS

Conservation of Supply Is Urged in Letter to Governor Cruce

Governor Cruce received a letter last week from Alfred J. Diescher, prominent oil and gas producer of Bartlesville, calling attention to waste of natural gas in the fields around Bartlesville and Nowata. Approximately 1,000,000,000 feet are wasted daily according to Diescher, who says the natural pressure on gas has decreased from 600 pounds a year ago to 200 pounds.

The question of conserving the supply of gas was before the legislature two years ago, and has frequently been before the corporation commission in one form or another. It is believed that legislation designed to provide some means of conservation will be enacted at the coming session of the legislature.

Plans along conservation lines for oil and gas are now being worked out by the corporation commission and the department of the interior at Washington.

### DAIRY FEES ARE REPORTED

Confusion in Bookkeeping Prevents Accurate Account of Funds

Secretary Ben Hennessey, of the board of agriculture has submitted to Governor Cruce a report on the dairy and nursery fees. The time covered by the dairy fees is from July 2, 1913, to July 1, 1914, and shows that \$3,367 was collected. The time covered by the nursery fees is from July 17, 1913, to June 3, 1914, and shows that \$345.80 was collected. In submitting his report Secretary Hennessey says:

"Owing to the investigation of a confusion in entries of money received in the different departments for license by the state examiner and inspector, of commercial fertilizer being made no accurate balance can be reached until entries are adjusted."

Accompanying this report was one by L. McLennan, state feed inspector covering the time from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, in which collections were shown to the amount of \$26,140.78.